

DOE: Joint Hydrogen Storage Tech Team Meeting (August 25, 2016)

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The *Cryogenics Test Laboratory, NASA Kennedy Space Center*, is a unique community for research, development, and application of cross-cutting technologies to meet the needs of industry, government, and research institutions.

Technology focus areas include:

- √ Thermal insulation systems
- ✓ Integrated refrigeration systems
- ✓ Advanced propellant transfer systems
- √ Novel components and materials
- ✓ Low-temperature applications



Cryogenics is about two things:

- 1) using low-temperatures to do something useful,
- 2) storing something in a small space (energy density).



Connections

- ✓ Florida Academics: UCF, FTU, USF, UF, FSU, and ERAU
- ✓ Federal Agencies: DoD, DoE, DHS
- ✓ National Institute of Standards (NIST): Boulder and Gaithersburg
- ✓ National Laboratories: Oak Ridge, Jefferson, Fermilab, Los Alamos, Livermore
- ✓ NASA Centers: MSFC, GRC, LaRC, GSFC, JSC, SSC, ARC, JPL, WSTF
- ✓ Industry Partners: Aerospace; General Industry; High Energy Physics
- ✓ Cryogenic Society of America (CSA)
- ✓ Cryogenic Engineering Conference (CEC) and International Cryogenics Materials Conference (ICMC)
- ✓ Space Cryogenics Workshop (SCW)
- ✓ International Cryogenic Engineering Conference (ICEC)
- ✓ International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)
- ✓ American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)
- ✓ ASTM International (ASTM)
- ✓ International Standards Organization (ISO)



Success in cryogenics has always been defined as a healthy triangle of interaction among research, industry, and training.



Technical Consensus Standards for Thermal Insulation Systems

- To help meet the today's needs and further the possibilities for future gains in *global* energy efficiency, cryogenic insulation standards are being developed.
- Under ASTM International's Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation, two new standards were published in 2014:
 - ASTM C1774 Standard Guide for Thermal
 Performance Testing of Cryogenic Insulation Systems
 - ASTM C740 Standard Guide for Evacuated Reflective Insulation in Cryogenic Service





Cryostat Insulation Test Instruments

- Cryostat-100, Cylindrical Absolute
- Cryostat-200, Cylindrical Comparative
- Cryostat-400, Flat Plate Comparative
- Cryostat-500, Flat Plate Absolute
- Macroflash (Cup Cryostat), Flat Plate -Comparative
- Cryogenic Moisture Uptake Apparatus
- Transient Thermal Tester
- 1000-liter Tank Cryostat (LH₂ or LN₂)
- Cryogenic Pipeline Test Apparatus
- Patents:
 - Methods of Testing Thermal Insulation and Associated Test Apparatus, US Patent 6,742,926
 - Multi-purpose Thermal Insulation Test Apparatus, US Patent 6,487,866
 - Thermal Insulation Testing Method and Apparatus, US Patent 6,824,306
 - Insulation Test Cryostat with Lift Mechanism, US Patent 8,628,238 B2
 - Thermal Insulation Testing Method and Apparatus, US Patent 6,824,306
 - Insulation Test Cryostat with Lift Mechanism, US Patent application, US20140079089 A1
 - Additional patents pending











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- Integrated Insulation System for Automotive Cryogenic Storage Tanks (iCAT)
 - Partners
 - NASA
 - Aspen Aerogels
 - Hexagon Composites (formerly Hexagon Lincoln)
 - Savannah River National Laboratories (SRNL)
 - Major Goal
 - Development of an integrated subscale insulation system prototype demonstrating the DOE 5-7 W heat leak targets for a 100 L cryogenic hydrogen storage tank



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Additional Project Goals

- Minimized solid conduction through novel structural supports
- Improved system robustness to dampen vibration and shock
- Layered composite insulation with integral getters for moderate vacuum level
- Stabilized vessel vacuum levels using composite tank materials, processes or treatments
- Development of industry standards and protocols
- Computational and experimental demonstration of an integrated insulation system
- Predictive insulation design model capabilities beyond the current project effort



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Summary

- Three-pronged approach of *isolation, insulation, and integration (i³)* to address the structural, thermal, and vacuum aspects of the system.
 - ISOLATION
 - Penetrations, Sensors, feedthroughs
 - Vibration, acceleration, shock loads
 - Ease of manufacturing
 - INSULATION
 - Layered composites
 - Vacuum level considerations
 - INTEGRATION
 - Film coatings on the pressure vessel
 - Manufacturing process development
 - Adsorbents and getters